

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures, who lives off of the land and works to protect and enhance the environment;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of approximately 727,000 ranchers in all 50 of the United States that contribute to the economic well-being of nearly every county in the Nation;

Whereas annual attendance at professional and working ranch rodeo events exceeds 27,000,000 fans and rodeo is the 7th most-watched sport in the Nation;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of a cowboy span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 26, 2008, as “National Day of the Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce a resolution today honoring the men and women known as “cowboys.” My late colleague, Senator Craig Thomas began the tradition of introducing a Senate resolution designating the fourth Saturday of July as the National Day of the Cowboy. I am so proud to carry on that tradition. The national day celebrates the history of cowboys in America and recognizes the important work today’s cowboys are doing in the United States. The cowboy spirit is about honesty, integrity, courage, and patriotism, and cowboys are models of strong character, sound family values, and good common sense.

Cowboys were some of the first men and women to settle in the American West, and they continue to make important contributions to our economy, Western culture and my home State of Wyoming today. This year’s resolution designates July 26, 2008, as the National Day of the Cowboy. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the important role cowboys play in our country and will work with me to pass this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 451—HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF RAWLE AND HENDERSON LLP, ON ITS 225TH ANNIVERSARY AND ON BEING RECOGNIZED AS THE OLDEST LAW FIRM IN CONTINUOUS PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 451

Whereas the law firm of Rawle and Henderson LLP has established and maintained a firm of national distinction whose reputation is based upon the notable accomplishments of its founders and its commitment to providing quality legal services to its clients;

Whereas Rawle and Henderson LLP celebrates 225 years of legal service in 2008, initiated by 5 generations of a family and expanded to over 100 attorneys in 8 offices and 5 states;

Whereas Rawle and Henderson attorneys throughout the last 225 years have served both the civic and legal community in the capacity of elected officials, as well as appointed and elected judges on the Federal and State benches;

Whereas William Rawle, who founded his practice in Philadelphia in 1783, was inspired by the innovation of the Revolutionary era and his notable contemporaries, such as Benjamin Franklin;

Whereas William Rawle actively participated in the ideological revolution as well, serving as chancellor of the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia, and was elected to the American Philosophical Society and helped found the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts;

Whereas William Rawle was made a Trustee by the University of Pennsylvania in 1796, a position he served with “zeal and punctuality”;

Whereas William Rawle’s son, William Rawle, Jr., joined the office in 1810, along with his brother William Henry, who eventually assumed his father’s position in the firm;

Whereas William Henry Rawle received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and published articles such as the “Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title”, which was accepted as a legal authority throughout the Union and in England;

Whereas William Henry Rawle was also invited to speak to the law department of his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1884 he appeared before a joint session of Congress to deliver a speech honoring Chief Justice John Marshall;

Whereas William Henry Rawle served as vice president of the Law Association of Philadelphia, and was noted by George Washington Biddle for his “intellectual strength and brilliancy of expression”;

Whereas William Rawle’s grandson Francis Rawle, the next leader of the Rawle law offices, attended Harvard College, began his law career in 1873, and was one of the founders of the American Bar Association and its first secretary and treasurer, later becoming its president in 1902;

Whereas Francis Rawle was a prolific author who gained national recognition with his revision of Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, the publication of which coincided with the centennial of the Rawle firm in 1883, and he served as a delegate from the American Bar Association to the London Conference for Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations in 1887;

Whereas Colonel William Brooke Rawle, nephew of William Henry, served his country with distinction during the Civil War, entering the Union Army as Second Lieutenant, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, was commended by his cousin Francis Rawle for his service, and went on to earn a master’s degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866 and to join the family firm a year later, remaining the head of the office until his death in 1915;

Whereas Joseph W. Henderson joined the Rawle firm upon graduation from Harvard Law School, expanding the firm’s reputation for legal excellence and eventually becoming a partner in 1917;

Whereas, in similar fashion to his colleagues, Joseph Henderson reached a position of considerable power in the Philadelphia Bar Association and became chairman of the Association’s Board of Governors in 1936;

Whereas Joseph Henderson carried on the firm’s tradition of leadership upon the passing of Francis Rawle, and oversaw 2 other significant additions, George Brodhead and Tom Mount, who worked in trusts and estates and the admiralty business, respectively;

Whereas Joseph Henderson continued to lead the firm with landmark cases in the area of ship owner liability, arguing many of them before the Supreme Court;

Whereas the Rawle and Henderson firm has evolved into one of the leading legal firms in the country, employing a racially and socioeconomically diverse staff, and has a number of attorneys honored as “Super Lawyers” in Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, supported upon the integrity of its founders and the numerous accomplishments of the Rawle family and of Joseph W. Henderson, the firm of Rawle and Henderson is primed to extend its history and tradition of legal innovation into a future of continued prominence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the achievement of Rawle and Henderson LLP on its 225th anniversary and on being recognized as the oldest law firm in continuous practice in the United States; and

(2) salutes the profound legacy the attorneys of Rawle and Henderson LLP have provided to the civic and legal community of Pennsylvania and the Nation.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition to congratulate the firm of Rawle and Henderson LLP on its 225th anniversary, and on being recognized as the oldest law firm in continuous practice in the U.S.

Five generations of the Rawle family have established and maintained a firm that has expanded to over a hundred attorneys in eight offices and five States. Rawle and Henderson attorneys have served as elected officials in both the civic and legal community throughout the past 225 years, and have served as appointed and elected judges on the Federal and State benches.

Inspired by Benjamin Franklin’s accomplishments, William Rawle founded his practice in Philadelphia in 1783. His two sons followed their father’s example, joining the practice in 1810. Joseph W. Henderson, a graduate of Harvard Law School, joined the firm in 1917, expanding the firm’s reputation for legal excellence, and arguing numerous landmark cases before the Supreme Court. The Rawle and Henderson firm continues to prosper in 2008, employing a

racially and socioeconomically diverse staff.

The exceptional individuals who have founded and expanded the Rawle and Henderson firm into the prestigious organization it is today should be honored for their achievements. Their service has greatly benefited the civic and legal community of Pennsylvania and the U.S. I am confident that the Rawle and Henderson firm will continue to match their predecessors' commendable accomplishments for years to come.

SENATE RESOLUTION 452—COMMEMORATING THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAMING OF PITTSBURGH AS THE CULMINATION OF THE FORBES CAMPAIGN ACROSS PENNSYLVANIA AND THE SIGNIFICANCE THIS EVENT PLAYED IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA, IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTINENT, AND IN SPREADING THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 452

Whereas the Forks of the Ohio at today's Pittsburgh should forever be remembered as the place where an army of British and Colonial soldiers took control of Fort Duquesne from the French, a turning point in the French and Indian War, the first world war;

Whereas the British victory in the French and Indian War sowed the seeds of Colonial discontent with British rule, beginning the chain of events that led to the American Revolution;

Whereas the British Army under the leadership of General John Forbes built the first road across the Allegheny Mountains, thus securing the Gateway to the West for British and later American settlement;

Whereas General Forbes and Colonel George Washington named the location Pittsburgh, in honor of William Pitt the Elder;

Whereas Fort Pitt provided a safe haven for peoples from around the world to follow in Forbes' and Washington's footsteps to travel to Pittsburgh to settle the continent and to pioneer advancements in industry, science, technology, education, the environment, and the arts;

Whereas Pittsburgh went on to become the Crucible of the Industrial Revolution, producing glass, steel, and aluminum that have a place in every skyline in the United States, and perfecting the technologies that made it possible for alternating current to illuminate the Nation;

Whereas the people of the Pittsburgh region pioneered modern philanthropy, implemented the first smoke control regulation, developed the polio vaccine, and conquered rejection of transplanted organs, improving countless lives worldwide;

Whereas Pittsburgh is today a global leader in such emerging fields as materials science, regenerative medicine, nanotechnology, electro-optics, robotics, data storage, computer science, and commercial nuclear power;

Whereas Pittsburgh is home to more than 100 multi-billion dollar global corporations that improve the lives of people around the world;

Whereas Pittsburgh provides a high quality of life to its residents, offering unparalleled arts and cultural opportunities for a city of its size;

Whereas, in 2007 and in 1985, Pittsburgh was named America's Most Livable City, the only city in the United States to earn that honor twice;

Whereas Pittsburgh is commemorating its naming and its impact on the world with Pittsburgh 250, a year-long celebration involving communities in 14 Pennsylvania counties, parts of 7 States, and the District of Columbia;

Whereas Pittsburgh 250 has connected Washington, DC to Pittsburgh by supporting the completion of the Great Allegheny Passage Trail, the longest hiking and biking trail east of the Mississippi and the most accessible great trail experience in the world, providing an important new outdoor recreational asset to the people of the Mid-Atlantic United States; and

Whereas Pittsburgh has accomplished all of these things with an unparalleled history of public and private partnership: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 250th anniversary of the Naming of Pittsburgh, known as a significant event in United States history;

(2) recognizes that Pittsburgh 250 is organizing the commemoration on behalf of 14 counties in southwestern Pennsylvania;

(3) encourages participation for all Americans to learn how the Forbes Campaign, the opening of the Gateway to the West, the industrialization of America, and the environmental transformation of Pittsburgh helped to make America; and

(4) commends the contributions of those who have followed trails to Pittsburgh for 250 years to shape the world we live in and the Nation we have become.

SENATE RESOLUTION 453—RECOGNIZING FEBRUARY 20, 2008, AS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 453

Whereas the Second District Agricultural and Mechanical School opened its doors for classes on February 20, 1908, with 3 instructors and 27 students;

Whereas the school became a senior college for men, the first in south Georgia, in 1929;

Whereas the school changed its name in 1933 to Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College in honor of a Georgia signer of the Constitution of the United States and the first president of the University of Georgia;

Whereas the college recorded its all-time highest enrollment during the 2007 fall semester with 3,665 students from 154 Georgia counties, 12 other States, and 9 countries;

Whereas the college has expanded its curriculum to include 57 programs of study;

Whereas the college bears strong witness to its roots, with the Division of Agriculture and Forest Resources remaining the largest division of study on the 421 acre campus with over 800 students;

Whereas Washington Monthly Magazine named the college as one of the 10 best community colleges in America in 2007;

Whereas Turfnet Magazine selected the college's 2-year turfgrass program as the 7th best program of its kind in the United States and Canada in 2007;

Whereas the college celebrates among its alumni the Honorable George T. Smith, the only man in the history of Georgia to serve in elected positions in all 3 branches of State government, having served as Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as a justice on the Supreme Court of Georgia; and

Whereas February 20, 2008, marks the 100th anniversary of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College for its great contributions to the community and to higher education in Georgia; and

(2) recognizes the achievements of the administration, faculty, students, and staff of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4019. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend the Act; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4020. Mr. TESTER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. Dorgan (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, *supra*.

SA 4021. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. Dorgan (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4022. Mr. GREGG proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3900 proposed by Mr. Sanders (for himself, Mr. OBAMA, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. KERRY, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. DURBIN) to the amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. Dorgan (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, *supra*.

SA 4023. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. COLEMAN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3899 proposed by Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Mr. SALAZAR) to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4024. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4025. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4026. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4027. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4028. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4029. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1200, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4030. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him